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French Ship Gallia One of Five Torpedoed in European Waters.

London, Oct. 9.—The French and British continued local attacks to-day north of the Somme. Haig's troops gained north of Thiepval, but on the rest of the line the assaults were rolled back by the German fire, according to Berlin. The German statement tells of "heavy and costly" defeats inflicted on the Allied forces, particularly severe in the region between Gueudecourt and Bouchavesnes, where many attacks were made at short intervals.

Meanwhile the whole German front, from the Ancre to the sea, is being exposed to sharp patrol raids by night and day that have inflicted a great amount of damage. British troops entered the enemy's trenches near Arras, Loos, Neville St. Vaast and north of the Ancre, destroying fortifications, inflicting casualties and returning to their lines with scores of prisoners.

ITALIANS, DRIVEN OFF, REWIN PEAK BY STORM

Rome, Oct. 9.—Violent fighting has taken place in the Trentino region. Today's official statement says: "On the whole front the activity of the enemy artillery is reported to be increasing, particularly on the Asiago plateau, along the Carnia front from the upper Piave to the head of the Pontebasse valley, in the Gortina area and on the Carso plateau."

ANCRE TRENCHES RAIDED BY ALLIES

Patrols Inflict Heavy Damage and Take Many Prisoners.

BRITISH ADVANCE NORTH OF THIEPVAL

Assaults on Somme Near Gueudecourt Rolled Back, Says Berlin.

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Fighting on the Somme Told by War Office

Paris, via London, Oct. 9.—To-day's official communication reads: "On the Somme there has been sustained activity by our artillery. The enemy's reply was particularly brisk in the region southwest of Barleux and in the regions of Belloy and Denicourt. This morning an enemy attack, starting from the St. Pierre Vaast Wood salient to the east of Rancourt, was repulsed by grenades. Shortly afterward a reconnaissance debouching from the small wood northeast of Bouchavesnes was dispersed by our machine gun fire."

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report. On the Somme the night was calm to the north of the river. To the south there were bombardments on each side. In the Roye district the enemy carried out a very lively bombardment against our Canny-sur-Matz positions. Our artillery replied.

On the rest of the front there was nothing to report.

London, Oct. 9, 10:47 p. m.—The official report to-night reads:

In the neighborhood of Le Transloy a party of the enemy was caught in the open by our artillery and dispersed.

Better Sea-Guard for Canada Demanded as Danger Appears

U-Boats Threaten Vast Traffic from Halifax and Newfoundland's Food Supply—Navy to Be Election Issue as Other Ships Patrol Coasts.

By NAT OLDS.

Mr. Olds is a New York advertising man, recently returned from Halifax. The following article is based on his observations in the naval base from which Great Britain will attempt to hunt down the German submarine raiders.

The naval situation in the Dominion will unquestionably be made an issue at the election next year. The Liberals accuse the Borden government of having blocked the naval programme, and all that Canada has to show for years of effort, they point out, is two cruisers. One of these is now in Halifax harbor, used as a training ship.

During our stay in Halifax we saw two British cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer. These were used as transport convoys. The maritime provinces have naturally been loud in their criticism.

"The neglect of the government in not having given Canada the navy she needed has been shown up by the war, and to-day, in spite of our harbor defenses and patrol boat system, the coast is not as well protected as they should be," a Halifax business man told me.

Then he added a fact which, he said, has not before been published, although the Halifax people have known it for months, with mixed feelings.

Guarded by Other Navies. The Canadian coast has been guarded, but by ships not their own. The Atlantic coast for months was under the eyes of an Australian fleet, and on the Pacific a squadron of Japanese ships acted as patrols to protect Vancouver shipping. In the mean time a fleet of auxiliary patrols was organized in Halifax. These consist of converted speed yachts and power fishing boats, armed with light rapid fire.

They have a coaling base on Cape Breton Island, but their main base is at Halifax. These and the two British cruisers and the torpedo boat have protected the transport service that carries the Canadian overseas contingent for the training camps to the front.

"If we had had our own navy when the war broke out," my Halifax friend told me, "we could have bagged some rich prizes in the first few weeks. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie made her famous getaway into Bar Harbor after turning back 150 miles off Halifax. We knew she was there, and could do nothing. In ten days I personally kept track of nineteen German merchantmen that left Canadian Atlantic ports and got away."

Halifax the Gateway. This patrol service is of the utmost importance both to the Dominion and to England, for Halifax is the main Atlantic shipping port of Canada. It is open the year around, whereas the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle are frozen for four months of the year. Consequently Canada feels that every effort should be made to guard the gateway. The city is strongly fortified, and after the Deutschland came through the harbor entrance, the precautions were immediately tightened up. The harbor, we were informed, has been thoroughly mined, and a steel anti-submarine net is stretched across the harbor entrance. From sunrise to sunset a narrow gateway is left open for a fairway.

The patrol fleet is met about five miles off the coast. As a result of a local operation we learned that ground north of St. John's, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and taking over 200 prisoners, including six officers. Early this morning we successfully entered the enemy's trenches south of Arras. Southeast of Souchez a strong enemy party rushed a crater fronting our lines, but was immediately ejected with heavy casualties.

The day official statement says: Gas was discharged successfully at different points along our front north of the Ancre. The enemy's reply was feeble, and our patrols were able to enter his trenches and secure prisoners. Several raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neville St. Vaast and Loos. The enemy's trenches were entered in all cases, many casualties being inflicted and a number of prisoners taken.

In addition three machine gun emplacements were destroyed and a considerable damage done to the enemy's trenches.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—To-day's official statement says:

Front of Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg.—In the neighborhood of the coast and south of Ypres and in the Artois front of the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, heavy artillery and patrol activity reigned.

The tremendous battle on the Somme front continues. Yesterday our allied forces, if possible, increased their efforts. Heavy and costly attacks which the heroic infantry and powerful artillery of the army of General von Below has inflicted upon them grew proportionately greater. Not the smallest trench element on the twenty-five kilometre battlefront was lost.

Between Gueudecourt and Bouchavesnes the English and French, regardless of their extraordinary losses, delivered assaults with special violence at very short intervals. The troops of General Von Boehn and General von Garnier repulsed them completely every time. Near Le Sars we took ninety men prisoner and captured seven machine guns. Also north of the Ancre and in a few sectors south of the Somme, the artillery duels increased to the greatest violence.

Front of the Crown Prince.—Extensive German explosions in the Argonne destroyed French trenches over a considerable front. East of the Meuse the artillery fire revived from time to time on both sides.

SEEKS GREEK CABINET WITHOUT POLITICIANS

Prof. Lambros Hopes to "Dispel Existing Anomalies."

London, Oct. 9.—Professor Spyridon P. Lambros will try to form a Greek Cabinet outside of the politicians, according to a Reuters Athens dispatch, which quotes him as saying that he wished to form a Cabinet "entirely independent of existing political currents." He added that the Ministers of the Interior and War "would furnish guarantees not to create anomalies, but to dispel those now existing."

In official quarters at Athens it is stated that all the demands of the Entente have been complied with, except those with regard to the disposition of German-born Greek subjects. These demands are considered by the Greek government as in violation of the fundamental laws of the country. The Entente powers maintain that, as German-born Greeks are not exempt from military service in Germany by Greek naturalization, they are not entitled to any exemptions not granted to other Germans in Greece. Negotiations regarding these demands are at deadlock.

LASTING VICTORY FIRST, SAYS BRYCE

Replies to Criticisms of Protests Against Trade War.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 9.—Lord Bryce's attack some days ago on the growing spirit of hate and on the talk of a lasting trade war against Germany has aroused bitter criticism. "The Morning Post" school accuses him of weakening the country by advocating an inconclusive peace.

Lord Bryce prepared a written statement for The Tribune to-day, replying to these criticisms. He said: "My article made it perfectly clear that the speeches of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes were not understood here to refer to a treaty of peace between the belligerent nations for the purpose of ending this war, but to a league of all peace loving nations—neutrals included—to be formed after the treaty of peace was signed."

"This, of course, is what we in Great Britain have been working for. It is the same thing which has been contemplated by the American League to Enforce Peace."

"I expressly stated in my Birmingham address that we had refrained from bringing our plans before the British public because its attention was naturally concentrated on the first and foremost, upon winning a complete and final victory in the present war."

"That what I have written should displease those who preach the doctrine of trade wars, and who desire a victory so complete as to secure enduring peace and one which will not sow the seeds of future wars."

SEVEN GERMAN FLIERS DESTROY 106 PLANES

List of 29 Air Heroes Compared to France's 11.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—In reply to a French publication which recently printed a list of eleven French aviators who up to the middle of September had brought down four or more hostile aeroplanes, the "Norddeutsche Zeitung" to-day gives the names of seven German fliers who destroyed ten or more aeroplanes and twenty-two who destroyed four or more.

The list is headed by Captain Boelcke, whose record of twenty-eight on October 1 has since been increased to thirty, and contains the names of the late Lieutenant Immelmann, with fifteen machines; the late Lieutenant Hohn, twelve; Sergeant-Major Frankl, eleven; the late Lieutenant Mulzer, ten; and Lieutenant Hudecke, ten—a total of 106 for the seven men.

The French and British lost 130 aeroplanes last month on the Western front, as compared with twenty-one lost by the Germans, the War Office announced to-day. The statement says: "We lost in September twenty aeroplanes in aerial battles. One machine is missing. French and British losses amount to ninety-seven in aerial battles, twenty-six shot down from the ground and seven which landed involuntarily within our lines. Of this total, those brought down within our lines and within those of the enemy were about equal in number."

On the Northern and Northwestern fronts patrol engagements occurred between German and Serbishtyngor. In the Braas (Kronstadt) region we were obliged to fall back toward the northern ends of the Carpathian passes. In the Galieni and Jiu passes minor infantry and artillery actions were fought, ending in our favor. Southern front: There were fierce

U. S. FLIER'S MACHINE RIDDLED IN AIR FIGHT

Norman Prince Has Close Call in Battle with German.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 9.—Norman Prince, of the American Escadrille, had a narrow escape from death last Friday while battling with an enemy aviator near the German lines in France.

Prince spied an aviatik flying alone over the enemy's front and immediately took the air to attack him. In the midst of the fight a German Fokker stole up behind Prince and opened up a destructive fire on him with explosive bullets from revolvers and guns. The bullets shot away half of the lower wing of Prince's machine and cut the two supporting struts of the upper plane.

The American dier succeeded in escaping from the enemy and volplaning safely to the ground behind the French lines. He admitted that it had been a close call.

The German aviators are now using explosive bullets almost entirely.

VON FALKENHAYN NEARS RUMANIA

Continued from page 1

losses were inflicted on the enemy west of Lutsk, the statement adds. The Russian report says:

"In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, in the region of Zaturne, Shelov and Bubnov, stubborn fighting continues. At some points our troops forced their way into the enemy lines and consolidated themselves in the occupied positions."

"East of Brzezany, in the region south of Shikhalin, the enemy's advance toward an enemy trench in which they thought to surprise the enemy."

The German statement reads: "Army group of Prince Leopold—Against a section recently attacked on the front west of Lutsk, the Russians yesterday repeated their assaults. They did not obtain any success at any point and again suffered heavy losses. The battles resulted in a sanguinary defeat of our enemies. Southeast of Brzezany Russian advances were repulsed."

"Army group of Archduke Charles—In the Carpathians by a surprise advance we pushed forward our positions at Babuludwa and defended the ground gained in a violent hand-to-hand fight."

Balkan Fighting as Told by War Offices

Bucharest, Oct. 9.—To-day's official report says:

The situation on our front is unchanged. We are still holding the heights dominating Petroseny and the Jiu Valley. We are in possession of the Galieni defile. Yesterday German artillery bombarded the railway station at Galieni.

On the Northern and Northwestern fronts patrol engagements occurred between German and Serbishtyngor. In the Braas (Kronstadt) region we were obliged to fall back toward the northern ends of the Carpathian passes. In the Galieni and Jiu passes minor infantry and artillery actions were fought, ending in our favor. Southern front: There were fierce

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BULGARS REPEL "TANKS" NOW USED ON STRUMA

London, Oct. 9.—British armored motor cars, which have played an important role in the great allied offensive on the Somme, are now engaged on the Struma front, in Eastern Macedonia. The first hint of the use of "tanks" on this far off battlefield comes in today's official announcement from Sofia, which says that Bulgarian artillery compelled two armored cars to retire.

Petrograd, Oct. 9.—The official report to-day says: Dobrudja: Yesterday our troops fortified themselves on their newly occupied position.

Berlin, Oct. 9 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The War Office statement of to-day says:

In Eastern Transylvania we continue to march ahead. The Rumanians were beaten in the battle of Kronstadt. Reinforcements arrived from the north in vain and joined the combat northeast of Kronstadt. We conquered Toerzvar (or Toersburg). The enemy is rolling back on the whole line.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: German troops, assisted by Austro-Hungarian monitors, captured by a surprise attack an island in the Danube northwest of Sistova. Two officers, 156 men and six cannon were taken.

West of the Monastir-Florina railway attacks by the enemy were repulsed. East of the railway the enemy succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna.

Paris Oct. 9.—To-day's official communication says:

East of the Struma engagements occurred between British troops and Bulgarian rear-guard detachments, who are retreating toward the railway. It has been confirmed that during the recent fighting in this region the Bulgarians suffered considerable losses. At one point alone 1,500 bodies of enemy dead were found on the ground.

Between the Vardar and Cerna rivers the Serbian forces have advanced in the mountainous region of Dobropouje and taken 100 prisoners. On the left bank of the Cerna River, after desperate fighting, the Serbians have again defeated the Bulgarians, and the village of Skochivir has fallen into Serbian hands. Despite violent counter attacks the enemy failed to recapture his lost ground and has been driven a kilometre northward. Two hundred prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

Further west the Serbians continue to cross the Cerna, between Droboveni and the Brod. The Bulgarians have retired north of the Brod. On our left wing Franco-Russian forces have reached the new line of Bulgarian defense from Kenali to Lake Presba.

London, Oct. 9.—To-day's official report says:

On the Struma front our mounted troops moved forward to the line of Kakarska Salmah-Homondos, meeting with little opposition. Further north the villages of Chavdar, Mah Ormal and Harnstar were occupied by our troops.

Sofia, Sunday, Oct. 8 (via London, Oct. 9).—To-day's official report says:

Macedonian Front.—After the sanguinary defeat which twelve enemy battalions suffered on Friday on the front

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between Gradecica and Kenali, the enemy abandoned attempts to advance. In this sector there was only weak artillery firing yesterday. Enemy infantry again attempted to cross the Cerna River near Skochivir, but was repulsed with considerable losses. In the Moglenica Valley there was heavy firing along the entire line.

On both banks of the Vardar and in the foothills of the Relaschitra Mountains there was weak artillery firing. On the Struma front the situation is unchanged. Our heavy artillery dispersed several enemy infantry and cavalry reconnoitering detachments and forced two armored motor cars to retire.

CHARGES GERMAN HID VIRUS IN BUDAPEST


Germs and Explosive Found Buried at Legation.

Bucharest, Oct. 9.—An official announcement says:

"An investigation made at the German Legation led to the discovery of numerous cases of trinitrotoluene buried in the garden of the legation, and of bags labelled 'Virus,' which was intended to propagate simultaneously an epidemic among men and horses."

"A representative of the United States Legation witnessed the discovery. This new criminal German manoeuvre reveals preparations similar to those made in other countries."

"The Germans were unable to use their high explosives against works of art, as they were surprised by Rumania's entry into the war and by the surveillance of the secret police."



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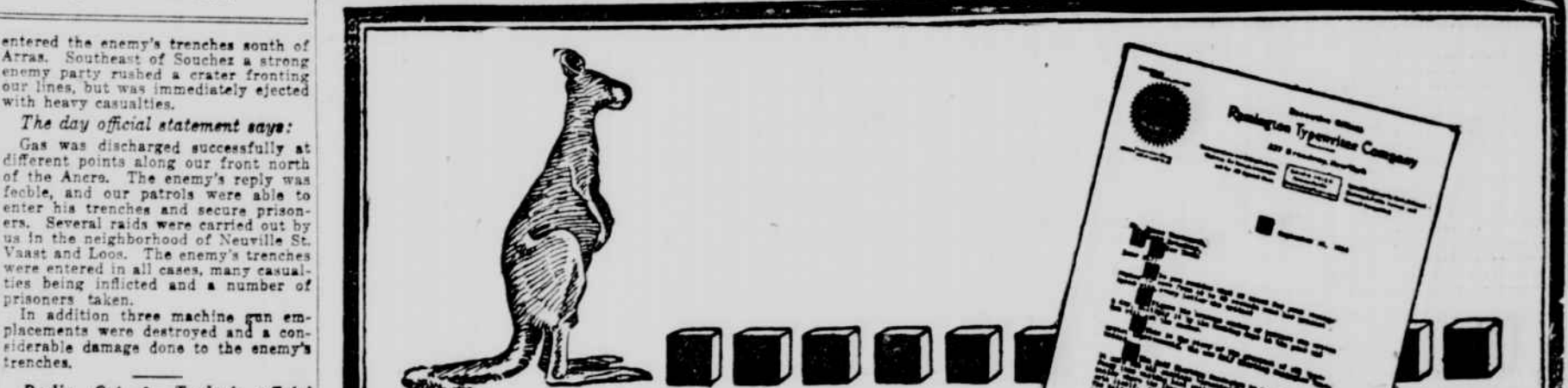
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